

is to play adequately the part to which her greatness and destiny call her."

#### Sees No Gain in Rupture.

The Standard, in an editorial, says Mr. Wilson gives Austria every opportunity to save her face.

In a general discussion of the relations of America with the Teutonic powers, the Standard says it could not regard a rupture of relations with either Austria or Germany as a positive gain, because it probably would lead to an abandonment of such small regard for decency as the Germanic powers have so far thought fit to retain. The paper continues:

"We are inclined to forget the debt we owe to the restraining influence of American diplomats in enemy countries and to the great deal of President Wilson's unwillingness to take any irretrievable step."

While a majority of the London morning papers fail to comment editorially, they indicate, in headlines and in other ways, their opinion of the character of the Austrian reply, terming it as "evasive and insolent."

The Chronicle describes it as "an amazing effort." The Times says the note is not conciliatory; indeed, it is hardly polite in tone.

#### Austria's Reply to U. S. Note Shifts the Onus of Defense, Is View in German Circles

BERLIN, via London, December 17, 3:35 a.m.—Seldom has a diplomatic document of a war series met with such general approval in German circles as the answer of Baron Burian, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, to the note from the United States regarding the Ancona case. The reply is regarded not only as a success in finding weak points in Secretary of State Lansing's logic, but as a dignified reply to the American demands for prompt disavowal and punishment of the commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona.

"The German notes in the Lusitania correspondence have not been so convincing," says a German official, "as the Austrian note, which is a masterpiece of diplomatic art, and which, in its general outline, expresses in political circles in Germany the opinion of the majority."

The note, which is a masterpiece of diplomatic art, and which, in its general outline, expresses in political circles in Germany the opinion of the majority, is a masterpiece of diplomatic art, and which, in its general outline, expresses in political circles in Germany the opinion of the majority.

#### Views of the Press.

The Lokal Anzeiger, the Tages Zeitung, the Kreuz Zeitung and the Zeitung am Mittag all express thoroughgoing approval of the Austro-Hungarian reply to the American note on the Ancona case. The Cologne Gazette and the Cologne Volks Zeitung praise "the deft and polished manner in which Baron Burian found weaknesses in his opponent's case."

The Lokal Anzeiger points out that the Austrian reply has not only met the American expectations of prompt compliance with all the demands, but that, on the contrary, it has forced the government to make a "dignified disclaimer against the wholly unjustified sharpness of the American demands," requests some of the points of the accusations against the submarine commander.

"President Wilson," it continues, "has considered it right to demand in the brusque tone compensation and self-punishment on the basis of statements of anonymous witnesses and on the basis of material which was so slightly convincing that the collection of evidence to rob it of effectiveness by indefinite expressions."

"The Austrian note will bring President Wilson to a realization that in international relations it is not sufficient to make demands."

#### Does Not Disguise Its Pleasure.

The Kreuz Zeitung does not attempt to conceal its pleasure and satisfaction at "the delicious way in which the elementary lessons in diplomatic procedure have been imparted and wonders whether President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will accept their defeat or sever diplomatic relations."

The Tagliche Rundschau says President Wilson will be unduly satisfied if he had hoped to intimidate Austria-Hungary through a note the tone of which, it says, would have excited rumors if it addressed to a South American country.

It is (the Austrian note) receives an unfriendly reception in America," says the newspaper, "Baron Burian may say that the note is a masterpiece of diplomatic art, but the fact that the conciliation of the German government has met only with unfriendliness, evidences."

The Tagliche Rundschau recites a long list of alleged American offenses against the Teutonic powers, including the demand for the recall of Capt. Roxy and von Papen, and of Dr. Dumba, and suggests that the best way to deal with the German government is to dispatch an extraordinary mission to the Teutonic powers, to lay the situation clearly before the American people in an endeavor to clarify it.

#### Classed as "Diplomatic Masterpiece."

The Post calls the Austrian answer a diplomatic masterpiece. It says that Baron Burian touched the proper chord by not losing himself in a discussion of generalities and the principles of the United States, but by referring to the correspondence with Berlin.

The Cologne Gazette says: "The Austro-Hungarian note is much subtler and therefore more effective than the American note. Washington has made a mistake in not recognizing the reference to the correspondence with Berlin."

The Volks Zeitung says: "Count Burian chooses against President Wilson's ponderous method the trenchant weapon of biting irony."

The Munich Post-Nachrichten says: "The dignified and businesslike tone of the answer offers a pleasant contrast to the note which was based on reasoning on which Washington based its demands."

#### "Little Diplomatic Aptness."

Capt. I. Persius, naval expert of the Tageblatt, makes the following comment today on the Austrian note:

"Washington plainly forgot when it sent its note that it was based on statements of excited passengers against sworn statements of Austrian naval officers. The American note shows little diplomatic aptness."

"It was regrettably hurried work, based on one-sided and inadequate information, and amazingly deficient in juristic understanding. The Austrian note, on the contrary, points out the obviousness and absurdity of these accusations."

The Cologne Gazette says: "America may choose to ignore the intercourse as a well-mannered state with other states, it must bring its note to the standpoint of the Vienna note, and must recognize that without which the question at issue cannot be dealt with between nations of equal standing."

"As an alternative it will have to learn that Austria-Hungary does not let itself be handled by a small nation, a state, which one can bluff into timidous subordination with rude, big words. Then the conflict will be at an end and nobody but the Washington government will have deliberately desired it."

The Vienna note is not really an answer, but a demand that the United States define its position in a manner customary among states. When this is done Vienna will not hold back with an answer and one cannot doubt that it will be."

#### Vienna Newspapers Bitter in Comment on Note of U. S.

On Destruction of Ona.

VIENNA, Thursday, December 16.—The Austrian government's note on the Ancona case, which was published in the morning, has been met with a storm of indignation in the Germanic circles.

The Standard, in an editorial, says Mr. Wilson gives Austria every opportunity to save her face.

In a general discussion of the relations of America with the Teutonic powers, the Standard says it could not regard a rupture of relations with either Austria or Germany as a positive gain, because it probably would lead to an abandonment of such small regard for decency as the Germanic powers have so far thought fit to retain. The paper continues:

"We are inclined to forget the debt we owe to the restraining influence of American diplomats in enemy countries and to the great deal of President Wilson's unwillingness to take any irretrievable step."

transmitted at noon to the American ambassador, Frederick C. Penfield.

The American note, as published in the Vienna morning papers, resulted in a high state of indignation, and while the text of the Austrian reply has not been made public, it is understood that the common ground of opinion which the United States and Austria might come to an understanding.

#### Think Austrian Reply Is Mild.

Those who are conversant with the contents of the reply express the conviction that the American government cannot fail to realize the justice and moderation of the Austrian government's attitude and they view the reply as a fair and open-minded document showing the imperial government's willingness to do whatever is right.

Various newspapers today comment on the American government's note concerning the Ancona and the Austrian government's reply to it.

This Reichpost says: "Washington must admit that extent and the decisive tone of its note are striking contrast with its faulty argument."

The Neue Freie Presse says: "The minister of Baron Burian's response is proof of his peaceful intentions. Whoever reads the reply closely will find that it is a masterpiece of diplomatic art, and which, in its general outline, expresses in political circles in Germany the opinion of the majority."

#### "White House Not World Court."

The New Yorker Tageblatt says:

"The most minor local court would reject such an indictment (in the American note to Austria) as insufficiently founded and without sufficient evidence. Austria-Hungary, however, which is involved in a hard defensive war, must protect her honor and dignity and the existence of its millions of citizens, passes, in its proud consciousness of right, over the formal weaknesses of the American accusation, and is prepared to examine the claims thoroughly and on their merits, if conditions for such treatment are provided."

"The White House at Washington is not yet the supreme court for the whole world and its dictum is not yet a verdict good for all time. The burden of proof rests upon the accuser. We await the proofs. If they come, we will examine them. If they do not, we will not. We will not be prejudiced, and with the help of God and Justice defend our good cause."

#### U. S. Is Expected to Request Recall of Austrian Embassy, Word From Amsterdam Says

LONDON, December 17.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam quotes a telegram received from Vienna as saying the feeling there is that the United States will ask for recall of the Austrian embassy, as the Austrian note on the Ancona case is couched in such terms that such a step is considered unavoidable.

"It is said that the note was submitted to the German ambassador before its presentation to Ambassador Penfield," says the news agency dispatch, "and that the German ambassador, the recalled ambassador, requested some of the points of the accusations against the submarine commander."

"President Wilson," it continues, "has considered it right to demand in the brusque tone compensation and self-punishment on the basis of statements of anonymous witnesses and on the basis of material which was so slightly convincing that the collection of evidence to rob it of effectiveness by indefinite expressions."

"The Austrian note will bring President Wilson to a realization that in international relations it is not sufficient to make demands."

#### Does Not Disguise Its Pleasure.

The Kreuz Zeitung does not attempt to conceal its pleasure and satisfaction at "the delicious way in which the elementary lessons in diplomatic procedure have been imparted and wonders whether President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will accept their defeat or sever diplomatic relations."

The Tagliche Rundschau says President Wilson will be unduly satisfied if he had hoped to intimidate Austria-Hungary through a note the tone of which, it says, would have excited rumors if it addressed to a South American country.

It is (the Austrian note) receives an unfriendly reception in America," says the newspaper, "Baron Burian may say that the note is a masterpiece of diplomatic art, but the fact that the conciliation of the German government has met only with unfriendliness, evidences."

The Tagliche Rundschau recites a long list of alleged American offenses against the Teutonic powers, including the demand for the recall of Capt. Roxy and von Papen, and of Dr. Dumba, and suggests that the best way to deal with the German government is to dispatch an extraordinary mission to the Teutonic powers, to lay the situation clearly before the American people in an endeavor to clarify it.

The Post calls the Austrian answer a diplomatic masterpiece. It says that Baron Burian touched the proper chord by not losing himself in a discussion of generalities and the principles of the United States, but by referring to the correspondence with Berlin.

The Cologne Gazette says: "The Austro-Hungarian note is much subtler and therefore more effective than the American note. Washington has made a mistake in not recognizing the reference to the correspondence with Berlin."

The Volks Zeitung says: "Count Burian chooses against President Wilson's ponderous method the trenchant weapon of biting irony."

The Munich Post-Nachrichten says: "The dignified and businesslike tone of the answer offers a pleasant contrast to the note which was based on reasoning on which Washington based its demands."

"It was regrettably hurried work, based on one-sided and inadequate information, and amazingly deficient in juristic understanding. The Austrian note, on the contrary, points out the obviousness and absurdity of these accusations."

The Cologne Gazette says: "America may choose to ignore the intercourse as a well-mannered state with other states, it must bring its note to the standpoint of the Vienna note, and must recognize that without which the question at issue cannot be dealt with between nations of equal standing."

"As an alternative it will have to learn that Austria-Hungary does not let itself be handled by a small nation, a state, which one can bluff into timidous subordination with rude, big words. Then the conflict will be at an end and nobody but the Washington government will have deliberately desired it."

The Vienna note is not really an answer, but a demand that the United States define its position in a manner customary among states. When this is done Vienna will not hold back with an answer and one cannot doubt that it will be."

#### Vienna Newspapers Bitter in Comment on Note of U. S.

On Destruction of Ona.

VIENNA, Thursday, December 16.—The Austrian government's note on the Ancona case, which was published in the morning, has been met with a storm of indignation in the Germanic circles.

The Standard, in an editorial, says Mr. Wilson gives Austria every opportunity to save her face.

In a general discussion of the relations of America with the Teutonic powers, the Standard says it could not regard a rupture of relations with either Austria or Germany as a positive gain, because it probably would lead to an abandonment of such small regard for decency as the Germanic powers have so far thought fit to retain. The paper continues:

"We are inclined to forget the debt we owe to the restraining influence of American diplomats in enemy countries and to the great deal of President Wilson's unwillingness to take any irretrievable step."

"While a majority of the London morning papers fail to comment editorially, they indicate, in headlines and in other ways, their opinion of the character of the Austrian reply, terming it as "evasive and insolent."

The Chronicle describes it as "an amazing effort." The Times says the note is not conciliatory; indeed, it is hardly polite in tone.

The Standard, in an editorial, says Mr. Wilson gives Austria every opportunity to save her face.

In a general discussion of the relations of America with the Teutonic powers, the Standard says it could not regard a rupture of relations with either Austria or Germany as a positive gain, because it probably would lead to an abandonment of such small regard for decency as the Germanic powers have so far thought fit to retain. The paper continues:

## AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING FLAMES IN SERBIAN VILLAGE FIRED BY TEUTONIC BOMBARDMENT.



FIGHTING THE ENEMY IS NOT THE ONLY OCCUPATION ENGAGED IN BY THE AUSTRIANS. IN THIS SERBIAN VILLAGE, WHICH WAS FIRED BY GERMAN-AUSTRIAN BOMBARDMENT, THE AUSTRIANS FORMED A FIRE BRIGADE AND WITH BUCKETS OF WATER FOUGHT THE BLAZE WHICH THREATENED TO DESTROY THE TOWN.

#### PROBING FOR OPINIONS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Juryman Questioned as to Membership in Citizens' Associations That Have Taken Sides.

Whether or not they are members of citizens' associations which have taken action for or against the liquor traffic was the unusual question asked members of a jury in the District branch of Police Court today when Mrs. Margaret L. Casey, proprietress of barroom at 114 H street northwest, was placed on trial on a charge of selling liquor to a minor.

Several of the members of the jury said they were members of citizens' associations, but that their action had been taken by their associations on the question.

This is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

It is the first time in the history of the court, it was said by a court attendant, although ordinary citizens' associations taking action on such a question has come up in the court.

#### MAY OPPOSE NAVY BILL TO HIT "ARMOR TRUST"

Must Take Private Profit Out of War, Is Latest Cry of Democrats. Plan of Mr. Van Dyke.

The latest move on the part of the House democrats who have been laboring the "armor plate trust" is to attempt to form a combination that will beat the naval appropriation bill unless "private profit is taken out of war." This latest expression will become a war cry around the Capitol if the anti-armor-trust can thrive. Its plan is to get through legislation which would prohibit the manufacture of armor plate and, unless successful, threatens to block the whole bill.

The entire situation and the plans for a combine are outlined by Representative Van Dyke, a new Minnesota democrat, who has taken a bitter dislike to the specter of the armor trust. Says Representative Van Dyke:

"Up to Democratic Party. While it appears that the preparedness bill will be carried as a non-partisan measure, still the edum attached to the raising of revenues for putting into effect the proposition will be attached to the democratic party because the responsibility of passing such laws and the manufacture of armor plate will necessarily fall on the shoulders of the party of administration."

"I believe that if the government undertakes to spend hundreds of millions of dollars for the building of battleships and the manufacture of munitions that we should receive a dollar's worth of goods for every dollar we expend. It has been stated, and rightly so, that the government can manufacture armor plate and other munitions for less cost than it is paying at the present time for the identical articles."

Saving to Country, He Says. Representative Van Dyke presents figures which claim that \$25,000,000 would have been saved to the country had armor plate been made by the government since 1887.

"If we desire to determine as to the exact size of a navy and navy necessary for defense, continued Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

He believes there will be a sufficient number of democrats who are willing to refuse to vote for any plan for increasing the navy and continuing Representative Van Dyke, 'the first step is to eliminate all agitation prompted by selfish interests, and this can be done only by taking the private profit out of war.'"

#### MRS. MARGARET STOUT BACK IN WASHINGTON

Under Sentence to Occoquan, Woman Who Tried to Kill Herself Is Delivered to U. S. Marshal.

Mrs. Margaret Stout, under sentence of two years at Occoquan for keeping a disorderly house, was delivered into the custody of United States Marshal Spauld, this morning by Henry Behrendt, United States marshal at Detroit. Mrs. Stout is convalescing from a self-inflicted wound when she attempted suicide in Detroit. She pleaded illness today and asked to be excused from an interview.

Attorney Grandall Mackey has become interested in the case of the woman and asked the court to direct that she be sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital until she recovers from her injury.

Mrs. Stout later was persuaded to tell of a visit made to her in the hospital at Detroit by a man she said represented himself as a Washington newspaper editor, which had been inaugurated following charges made by her, she took an automobile as far as Baltimore. From the Monumental city she went by rail to Detroit, it is understood.

One of the first persons to greet Mrs. Stout was a man named George W. Ray, who had to pay \$3,000 when Mrs. Stout "jumped her bond, which he had furnished. The voluntary return of Mrs. Stout may make possible the vacating of the forfeiture and Mr. Ray may get back his money.

Advised to Leave Country. Mrs. Stout later was persuaded to tell of a visit made to her in the hospital at Detroit by a man she said represented himself as a Washington newspaper editor, which had been inaugurated following charges made by her, she took an automobile as far as Baltimore. From the Monumental city she went by rail to Detroit, it is understood.

One of the first persons to greet Mrs. Stout was a man named George W. Ray, who had to pay \$3,000 when Mrs. Stout "jumped her bond, which he had furnished. The voluntary return of Mrs. Stout may make possible the vacating of the forfeiture and Mr. Ray may get back his money.

Advised to Leave Country. Mrs. Stout later was persuaded to tell of a visit made to her in the hospital at Detroit by a man she said represented himself as a Washington newspaper editor, which had been inaugurated following charges made by her, she took an automobile as far as Baltimore. From the Monumental city she went by rail to Detroit, it is understood.

One of the first persons to greet Mrs. Stout was a man named George W. Ray, who had to pay \$3,000 when Mrs. Stout "jumped her bond, which he had furnished. The voluntary return of Mrs. Stout may make possible the vacating of the forfeiture and Mr. Ray may get back his money.

Advised to Leave Country. Mrs. Stout later was persuaded to tell of a visit made to her in the hospital at Detroit by a man she said represented himself as a Washington newspaper editor, which had been inaugurated following charges made by her, she took an automobile as far as Baltimore. From the Monumental city she went by rail to Detroit, it is understood.

One of the first persons to greet Mrs. Stout was a man named George W. Ray, who had to pay \$3,000 when Mrs. Stout "jumped her bond, which he had furnished. The voluntary return of Mrs. Stout may make possible the vacating of the forfeiture and Mr. Ray may get back his money.

Advised to Leave Country. Mrs. Stout later was persuaded to tell of a visit made to her in the hospital at Detroit by a man she said represented himself as a Washington newspaper editor, which had been inaugurated following charges made by her, she took an automobile as far as Baltimore. From the Monumental city she went by rail to Detroit, it is understood.

One of the first persons to greet Mrs. Stout was a man named George W. Ray, who had to pay \$3,000 when Mrs. Stout "jumped her bond, which he had furnished. The voluntary return of Mrs. Stout may make possible the vacating of the forfeiture and Mr. Ray may get back his money.

Advised to Leave Country. Mrs. Stout later was persuaded to tell of a visit made to her in the hospital at Detroit by a man she said represented himself as a Washington newspaper editor, which had been inaugurated following charges made by her, she took an automobile as far as Baltimore. From the Monumental city she went by rail to Detroit, it is understood.

One of the first persons to greet Mrs. Stout was a man named George W. Ray, who had to pay \$3,000 when Mrs. Stout "jumped her bond, which he had furnished. The voluntary return of Mrs. Stout may make possible the vacating of the forfeiture and Mr. Ray may get back his money.

Advised to Leave Country. Mrs. Stout later was persuaded to tell of a visit made to her in the hospital at Detroit by a man she said represented himself as a Washington newspaper editor, which had been inaugurated following charges made by her, she took an automobile as far as Baltimore. From the Monumental city she went by rail to Detroit, it is understood.

One of the first persons to greet Mrs. Stout was a man named George W. Ray, who had to pay \$3,000 when Mrs. Stout "jumped her bond, which he had furnished. The voluntary return of Mrs. Stout may make possible the vacating of the forfeiture and Mr. Ray may get back his money.

Advised to Leave Country. Mrs. Stout later was persuaded to tell of a visit made to her in the hospital at Detroit by a man she said represented himself as a Washington newspaper editor, which had been inaugurated following charges made by her, she took an automobile as far as Baltimore. From the Monumental city she went by rail to Detroit, it is understood.

One of the first persons to greet Mrs. Stout was a man named George W. Ray, who had to pay \$3,000 when Mrs. Stout "jumped her bond, which he had furnished. The voluntary return of Mrs. Stout may make possible the vacating of the forfeiture and Mr. Ray may get back his money.

Advised to Leave Country. Mrs. Stout later was persuaded to tell of a visit made to her in the hospital at Detroit by a man she said represented himself as a Washington newspaper editor, which had been inaugurated following charges made by her, she took an automobile as far as Baltimore. From the Monumental city she went by rail to Detroit, it is understood.